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A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines this size (Brevier) type:	
One insertion	\$1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
One month	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
Two months	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Three months	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Six months	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
One year	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
 Jan. 9-17

B. A. SEEVER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 MT. STERLING, KY.
 Will attend promptly to all business confided to his care.
 Office North side Public Square.
 Jan. 9-17

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 Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
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 Will practice in Montgomery, Baltimore, and in the Court of Appeals.
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 Will practice in Montgomery, Baltimore, and in the Court of Appeals.
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 Office: 1000 W. Main Street, Winchester, Ky.
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Dental Surgeon.
 Office one door below Reese's Jewelry Store, up stairs.
 Jan. 9-17

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 Office over Morgan's Shoe Store, Main Street.
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DR. JAMES THORNTON.
Practicing Physician.
 MT. STERLING, KY.
 TENDERS his professional services to the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.
 Office and Residence on Main Street opposite the Presbyterian Church.
 Jan. 9-17

DR. JAMES S. GUERRIN.
Physicians and Surgeons.
 Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
 Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
 Jan. 9-17

ROBERT MOORE.
Portrait, Animal, and Landscape Painter.
 Portraits of fine stock and horses, painted on reasonable terms. Photographic portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvas painted in oil colors.
 STUDIO—Over Talcott's & Co's store, Winchester, Ky.
 Jan. 9-17

Commission Merchants.
 Grain and Country Produce Generally.
 COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.
 Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.
 Jan. 23-17

G. C. KNIFFEN.
DEALER IN—
 Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates.
 Iron and Marble Mantels,
 Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
 AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
 MAIN STREET, (Hutton's Block) PARIS, KY.
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HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
M. J. Power
 Is now prepared to execute anything in his line in the most tasty and workmanlike manner. His facilities are ample for executing all kinds of
 Painting, Graining,
 AND PAPER HANGING.
 Initiated in the art of MARBLE painting in the highest style of the art. Being a practical workman, and one of large experience, he is doing things in his line in the LATEST STYLE.
 Call and examine specimens at my shop on Main Street, next door to Lindsey & Stevens Cabinet Shop (up stairs).
 Respectfully,
 April 30-6m. M. J. POWER.

Blue Lick Water Agency!
STUART, TAYLOR & Co.,
 PARIS, KY.,
 ARE sole agents for the sale of Blue Lick Water. Always on hand a full supply, fresh from Springs, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.
 July 2-2m.

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

NUMBER 35.

Congratulatory Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.
 Rooms Democratic State Central Com.,
 FRANKFORT, KY., August 19, 1868.

To the Democracy of Kentucky:

The signal victory which you have achieved, in the election of a Governor, by a majority unprecedented in the history of the State, calls for congratulation from your Central Committee. You have won the thanks not only of us, to whom you have intrusted the organization of the Democratic party in Kentucky, but also the gratitude of the Democracy throughout the entire Union.

It was fitting that you should thus speak at the very threshold of the Presidential canvass. The honor belongs to you of having first, after the war, re-organized the Democratic party on its distinctive principles, and it was met that, after having already established its supremacy here, you should thus have inaugurated the campaign, which promises to exalt into Federal power a National party enunciating the same principles advocated by you.

Animated by a love of Constitutional liberty, you have relaxed the spirit of Radicalism in tones which will reach the shores of both oceans, and the echo of which will retain to us in their Autumn elections.

You have endorsed the nomination of Seymour and Blair as emphatically as the ticket put forth at Chicago was repudiated by Oregon. By the same majority you have endorsed the platform of principles promulgated at New York.

Kentucky, speaking through you, has declared that the usurpations of the Congressional faction must cease;

That the Government at Washington shall henceforth be administered in accordance with constitutional principles;

That it shall not longer trample under foot the rights and liberties of the white citizens of this country;

That negro supremacy, neither in the country at large nor in the Southern States, shall reveal as the main prop of Radical power;

That the civil authority shall be henceforth superior to the military;

That taxation shall be equally distributed, and that labor shall not be the slave of capital.

In a word, you have declared that the Democratic theory of the Government—giving full authority to Federal power within its constitutional limits, but reserving to the States all their rights not delegated to the General Government—shall henceforth, as far as the voice of Kentucky can command, prevail over the Radical theory of National centralization and unequal and unjust legislation. You have demonstrated that, while scarcely more than twenty-five thousand voters in Kentucky support and countenance the Radicalism of to-day, nearly five times as many of her freemen repudiate its principles and candidates.

We congratulate you upon your noble work—upon the harmony and unity which you have everywhere manifested. We point with pride to this monument of your zeal and patriotism. Our brethren in other States rejoice, with us, over this magnificent victory. It elevates them in their own labors, and will incite them to emulate your noble example.

Let the victory teach you how valuable is organization—how important is united action. Let it not induce you to feel, however, that all has been done which is required of you. The November elections are near at hand! Let the phalanx with which you have overcome your opponents remain unbroken.

Democrats, keep steadily in view the importance of the contest before you. Let us move forward to the election of Seymour and Blair with an unbroken front, strengthening the confidence of our sister States and leading them in the great work of our country's political regeneration.

GEO. W. CRADDOCK, Ch'n,
 G. W. THOMPSON GRAY,
 S. I. M. MAJOR,
 W. P. D. BUSH,
 D. HOWARD SMITH,
 S. M. B. CHURCHILL,
 L. TOBIN,
 JAS. A. DAWSON,
 J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

—Two thousand Germans, residing in the upper portions of Philadelphia have formed a Seymour and Blair Club. These Germans have heretofore acted with the Radical party. Philadelphia will elect the Democratic ticket by at least 10,000 majority.

Judge J. S. Black in conversation a few days since with the Washington reporter of the New York Herald, expressed the opinion that the Keystone State would give Seymour twenty-five thousand majority. Judge Black is one of the ablest politicians in Pennsylvania, and great reliance can be placed in his judgment of its political status.

[From the New York World.]
Governor Seymour on the Rights of Workingmen.

The following letter, written by Governor Seymour in 1864, deserves to be pondered at this time by all the workmen in the country. It is of so old a date that it can not be suspected to have had any reference to Mr. Seymour's nomination for the Presidency, and may therefore be regarded as the unbiased expression of his honest views. It is, however, something more than a mere opinion; it is an opinion supported by argument, and nobody has a right to question the good faith of the writer unless he can controvert his reasoning.

The letter which was received by a gentleman of this city related to a bill before the State Senate known as the Hastings Felter bill, the object of which was (or so thought to be by the working classes) in direct opposition to their rights and interests; the bill containing a clause prohibiting of workmen forming associations for their mutual protection, under severe and heavy penalties. The workmen will do well to scatter printed copies of this letter broadcast among their associations:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 ALBANY, October 1, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo. I recall the interview which I had with yourself and other members of a committee with regard to a bill pending before the Legislature, and the conversation in which we had about the relationship between capital and labor. With regard to the particular measures of which you speak in your letter, viz., the reduction of labor to eight hours, &c., I have only to say that it is a clear right of all classes of men to improve their condition, and to engage and secure such actions and laws as are here fitted to reach their object. I also hold that those engaged in different pursuits are the best judges of measures which are for their good. It is their right to speak for themselves, and their views and wishes should be taken as the best evidence as to what their interests demand. When large classes of men have decided for themselves in the light of their own experience what laws they wish, such wishes should be tried, unless they do harm or wrong to others. The number of hours during which men shall toil each day is clearly a question for themselves to decide. No one can rightfully object to this; neither can objections be made to a legislative decision as to the length of time that shall make a day's work, for the purpose of securing uniformity in action. Our statute books are filled with laws having these objects in view with respect to a great variety of business pursuits. Thus far, all limitations of the hours of labor have been for the public welfare. The time of labor has not been shortened by far as fast as the currency with which it is paid has fallen off in value. Beyond the subjects to which you call my attention, there are other questions affecting the laboring classes growing out of the violent fluctuations of our currency, which have caused me great anxiety. The prices of labor are slowly adjusted to the value of the money which is used in its payment, or for the necessities of life. Extreme and sudden changes in the value of such currency disturb and injure those engaged in every kind of business. The losses thus caused are heavy, even to the burdens of taxation, for they tell upon every daily transaction of life. It is clear that those who are to make the laws of our country are to be perplexed with the most troublesome question growing out of our currency. At this time no man knows at the beginning of the week what will be the value of the pay which he shall receive at its close. Some standard must be formed to measure the worth of money, of labor and provisions. The fluctuations in these values are constantly becoming more rapid and extreme, and they will soon be felt in every workshop, every household, and they will tell upon the comfort and happiness of every family. To make labor cheerful it must not only be saved from over-toil, but also from anxiety with regard to its rewards.

I hope your associations will consider these conditions, for they must be met. They will be forced upon you in your rents, in your food, your clothing, your fuel. They will be the disturbing problems which will most engage public attention during the coming years. Beyond all others they cause me the most anxiety in the position which I now hold, and they will be most perplexing to those who shall hereafter administer our public affairs.

Very truly,
 HORATIO SEYMOUR.

This noble letter is not more remarkable for its soundness of its views than it is for the truth of its predictions. What seems so much like prophecy is only statesmanship. Governor Seymour was enabled to tell, four years ago, that the labor question would rise into importance, and that it would occasion the absorbing controversies which we now behold; by his skill in tracing the consequences of the political and financial measures which had then been adopted. A statesman whose completely understands their case, and so fully sympathizes with their aims, deserves the confidence of all the workmen.

Seymour and Grant.
 The Baltimore Leader compares the characters of Seymour and Grant in the following keen and crushing manner: While the Radicals are professing profound satisfaction at the New York nominations, and talk confidently of being able to beat Seymour and Blair at the election; even put in a token as yet has rarely approached that degree of personal aspersion against the head of the ticket, which usually results from a Presidential nomination. The fact is, Gov. Seymour's character is lifted, even in popular consideration, high above the low vulgarity of personal abuse. Like the perfume of spice islands blown far out to sea, there is about a good man's reputation a wide-spread sense, an instinctive recognition, that pervades the opinions of all mankind entirely beyond the necessity of eulogy or defense. The world knows him to be a Christian gentleman. To defame his character is not merely moral turpitude, but want of political sagacity and good sense. It develops an unfortunate contrast at once—it brings two very different men in direct comparison, between whom, in point of character, there is not analogy enough to be of any benefit to his competitor. Seymour and Grant belong to entirely different subdivisions of mankind. The one is a consequence; the other an accident. One is an acknowledged leader; the other an obedient disciple to men almost as ignorant as himself—an office set up to index doctrines in whose making he has been dumb, in whose conception he has had no part nor lot whatever. Grant is a political and mental deaf-mute; Seymour the chosen and chief apostle of a great party. Seymour is a representative of the best character and culture the country affords; Grant is, mentally, a commonplace man, without even an ordinary measure of sensibility and refinement, smitten, withal, with a tendency to low habits and pursuits. While Seymour discourses economy and jurisprudence, Grant naturally "talks horse." Give each man to his inclination, and if Seymour is engrossed with affairs of State, Grant will drive his double team at top speed half seas over. It is in no disposition to be funny that I put forth an illustration fully borne out in fact. If the subject presents but few attractions, it touches the depths of simple reality. An intelligent National pride must regard the position of General Grant as a positive reflection upon the low ebb of public intelligence, the thoroughly vicious condition of National politics. Never were two men more fit examples of the character of the parties they represent. Never was there a truer test of the intelligence of the people—their actual capacity for forming correct opinions and governing themselves—than is presented in the person and principles of the respective candidates.

Radical Reconstruction.

It were well for the people in this campaign, to glance at the various reconstruction efforts of the Radicals. The record is a very damaging one, and shows for what insignificant causes our great country has been kept practically smoldered for every important public interest, and to the fostering of embittered sectional feeling. The first move toward reconstruction was made by Mr. Lincoln, who, on the 8th of January, 1863, issued a proclamation allowing one-tenth of the former number of voters in Louisiana to form a State government. The election of delegates to a State Convention, the adoption of a constitution, and the proceedings generally, were to be supervised by a Governor, appointed by him. This was five months before the close of the war. The idea was to have reconstruction begin in the States as they came under control of the Federal arms, and to have the work pushed forward as rapidly as possible, so that no more time than necessary need be spent in the task, after the advent of peace. Under Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, a convention assembled. It formed a new Constitution prohibiting slavery, and ignoring the assumed right of secession. It was approved by the people, and a new government was organized and put in operation. Michael Hahn was elected Governor. Five members of Congress and members of a Legislature were elected and the Legislature chose seven Presidential electors. On the first of January, 1865, this government was in operation. Two of the elected Congressmen were admitted and voted for Speaker. The committee on elections reported in favor of their right to seats; but their report was not acted on. Governor Hahn was elected to the Senate, but was not admitted. The Radical Congress talked about fraud in the Louisiana election, but the real cause for the refusal to admit the members from that State was the failure of the new government to admit the negroes on a perfect equality with the whites. That was all.

In the early part of 1864, Arkansas organized a new State government, on Mr. Lincoln's plan. She elected, and sent to the national legislature, Senators and members of the House of Representatives; but they were refused admittance. Afterwards Mr. Lincoln, on the 13th of July, 1864, changed his reconstruction plan, in so far as to allow all "loyal" men in those States who had taken the amnesty oath, and were voters under the Constitutions, to elect delegates to State Conventions, to amend said Constitutions.

When Mr. Johnson came into office, he adopted the plan of his predecessor. On the 9th of May, 1865, he appointed William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and followed with similar appointments for Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida. But the Radical party was not suited; reconstruction was not going on with an eye single to the well being of that party, and so the whole grand movement was brought to a stand still. From July 4th, March, 1867, Congress did nothing, towards reconstructing, much less restoring the South. All that time the Union was as completely dissolved as it was possible to be.

As we have shown, the wounds of war could have been healed and the Union restored in a very few months after the close of the war. Whatever faults there may have been in the first plan of reconstruction it was certainly free from the abominations of the acts of March, 1867. The object of those acts was to shape things at the South that a Radical minority could control the Southern States and perpetuate its power. The Union might have been restored three years ago. Had it been then restored, the millions that have since been expended in the Freedmen's Bureau, and in maintaining a Radical tyranny over the South, might have saved the country. To be sure the South would not now be governed by ignorant negroes, and a lot of impudent Northern adventurers would not be representing her in Congress; but the country would be united by the bonds of good feeling and mutual interest. Even now, three of the Southern States are out of the Union; those that are "in," are fettered with enactments that disgust all of their intelligent citizens. The Radical party; the author of these reconstruction ages, is now on trial before the country, the verdict will be rendered in November next. Let people think twice before voting for a party that, during a profound peace keeps a country disrupted in order to secure the right of an ignorant negro vote, on mean and selfish grounds alone.—Plain Dealer.

[From the Omaha Daily Herald.]
Grant at Shiloh

In view of the fact that something less than twenty-three thousand loyal soldiers are engaged in the laudable task of attaching notoriety to every movement and incident in the career of the "bond-holders' candidate for the Presidency, I have decided to relate the following incident for the benefit particularly of the Ledger readers, who, owing to the peculiar nature of the affair, will scarcely ever be favored with an account of it from his paternal ancestor through the columns of that worthy sheet.

On the evening of Sunday, after the firing had ceased at Shiloh, and Buell had disposed of his forces for the work of the succeeding day, he, for the first time, expressed a desire to see General Grant, and an aid being dispatched, that officer, attended by a few members of his staff, made his appearance. Grant, apparently unsteady, and minus the everlasting cigar, Buell almost bursting with indignation, drew aside the mingled staffs, and motioned Grant to follow him out of ear-shot, when the following colloquy (as reported by two reposing soldiers, one of them a drummer of an Ohio regiment, and an intimate acquaintance of mine,) took place:

General Buell.—"Well, sir, is this a display of your generalship; two-thirds of your army retreating since daylight, being almost massacred by a superior enemy, and the remainder wandering leisurely along the banks of the Tennessee?" (alluding to General Wallace's division, which comprised nearly one-third of Grant's army, and had not seen the enemy during the day.)

"Well, General," replied Grant, "I did the best I could; I was not expecting this attack, and Wallace has neglected to either move on the enemy's flank or come to my assistance."

Gen. Buell.—"You were aware of the proximity of the enemy, why did you dispatch Wallace on a wild-goose chase while

the enemy was concentrating in your front? Besides, sir, Gen. Wallace denies having received any orders from you during the day. And now, Grant, if that is the best you can do, God help the soldiers placed under your charge, for from what I can see, you are not worth the powder that would blow you to hell."

Buell, unable to control himself longer, turned and rejoined his staff.

The above facts are as well known in the Army of the Tennessee as the names of the actors themselves.

EX-FEDERAL SOLDIER.

The Campaign.

The correspondence of Democratic newspapers is very good evidence of the progress of the great political reaction now going on in the country. The Democracy in every part of the Union are assailing the ruling party, and are confident of success. Large numbers of men who have heretofore acted with the "Republicans" are attending Democratic meetings and reading Democratic newspapers, and proclaim their intention to vote for Seymour and Blair. They are to be found in every section of the country. After making all due allowances for tendencies to exaggerate in partisan newspaper correspondents, the Jacobins must confess that a comparison of their letters from different localities with those which appear in the Democratic press shows that the current of popular favor is towards the Democratic party.

The elections of last fall and spring very clearly indicate this fact, and every circumstance by which men may judge of what will be the results of a general election in this country confirm it. The readers of the Times will bear witness that it has not been the habit of this paper to confidently predict Democratic successes when there was not good ground for believing that they would be achieved. There is now good ground for such a belief. The chances for the election of Mr. Seymour are sixty in a hundred, and they are constantly improving. He will certainly be elected if Democrats do their duty; and, to do this, they must work constantly and judiciously. They must work hopefully and in good humor.

There can hardly be found a Republican who will not acknowledge that his party has become fearfully corrupt. The prevalence of this belief will defeat it in November. Its leaders imagine that our bountiful harvests and a prosperous business season will lead tax payers to overlook their burdens. This is a great mistake. The taxpayers are indignant because of the amounts they have already been called on to disgorge. Those of them who read only Jacobin newspapers have seen charges of wholesale corruption against the party in power which have frightened them.

They are not only alarmed by the enormous expenditures of the Government, but by the position which the ruling party has taken in relation to the payment of the National debt. Thaddeus Stevens says that the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in gold will add a thousand millions of dollars to the public debt. John Sherman, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, acknowledges that the Government is under no obligation to pay the bonds in gold. Here is the testimony of the two leaders of the ruling party in Congress; and that evidence, joined to the terms of the bonds and those printed on the back of all our currency, will be conclusive with the masses of that party.

The party will be condemned not alone for its corruption and proposed swindling of taxpayers in connection with the finances, but for fastening the Reconstruction infamy on the South. The policy of Congress in dealing with the Southern States has been so plainly a partisan one, and so criminal and indecent, that the people are in revolt against it. The common sense of Northern voters repudiates the idea that a majority party of white men of two-thirds shall be under the control of a minority party of negroes of one-third. Northern men will not consent that any such infamy shall be maintained by military despotism.

During the eight years last past, Democrats have been surprised that the excesses of the party in power have not been condemned before the people. Now there is abundant proof that those excesses have been carried to an extent which will kill the party. There will be no desertions from the Democratic ranks in this Presidential campaign. There will be accessions to but one party. It must not be forgotten, however, that we want a victory so sweeping and decisive that the Jacobin Senate will not dare to resist what the people decree. To gain this let every Democrat faithfully work. There must be two political parties in this country; but let us have a decent one in the place of the Jacobin organization. Work, Democrats, as such, and you will kill it.—Chicago Times, 11th.

Shall We Have a Crisis.

There are a few facts connected with our foreign trade and the export of specie to which we think the exporting interest has not yet attached due importance. For the last five years we have been accustomed to send to Europe a large amount of Government bonds in payment for our imports. It is very generally estimated among those most familiar with the foreign bond market that, within the period, we have sent about \$600,000,000 of Governments abroad; which have realized probably \$360,000,000 in gold. At this rate, we have had an average annual deficiency of \$240,000,000 gold value in our exports of produce and specie, which has been made up by these remittances of securities. It is very clear that now we have reached a point when Europe wants but little more of our securities; this being a fact to which foreign bankers will generally testify.

Having thus lost one of our most important means of payment for imports, a radical change is required in the course of our foreign trade to meet the new position of things. But what is being done? We are not proportionately increasing our exports of produce. On the contrary, the whole value of the produce exports of the United States, for the first four months of the year, were \$24,400,000 less than for the same period last year. We have not proportionately diminished our imports, for the imports at this point for the first six months of the year are within \$9,000,000 of the same period of 1867. We have, however, enormously increased our exports of gold, the shipments of specie from New York, from January 1st to the close of last week having reached the unprecedented total of \$55,000,000, being at the rate of \$100,000,000 per annum.

This large export of specie plainly shows the direction in which we are drifting. Our current imports are liberal and the receipts for the fall trade are likely to be close upon those of 1867; while our exports of produce are falling materially below those of last year. A large deficiency is thus accruing, which can only be bridged by the remittance of unusual amounts of gold; and yet we have rarely been in a more unfavorable position for sending heavy amounts of specie out of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury has publicly stated that, after paying the Alaska appropriation, there will remain in the Treasury only \$27,000,000 of gold for future use. Do not these facts indicate that we are drafting into a crisis in our foreign trade? It would seem inevitable that before the close of the year, we must ship an amount of gold which will reduce the stock of coin below any point witnessed for many years past.

That may occur without any derangement beyond a material advance in the gold premium, provided importers take timely caution and very largely cut down their preparations for the spring trade of next year; but if they persist in keeping up the present rate of importations there is no alternative but a comparative exhaustion of our stock of gold, with consequences which we need not at present enlarge upon. The time has come when we must largely curtail our foreign purchases. So long as we could buy in Europe with promises to pay twenty years hence, the limit of our buying was only fixed by the demand for our bonds; but when Europeans decline to take our bonds, our bonds must be equalized with our capacity to export produce and gold.—Union State Economist.

Reason Enough.

The party in power had \$471,000,000 in the fiscal year ending the first of July, and yet the national debt is increasing. Now they say they want to know why the premium on gold is advancing. They are talking fast, they know the reason for the advance. The reason is, that the government is running in debt with a revenue of \$471,000,000 a year.

When a man is extravagant, and dishonest, and spends more than his income, and has more paper out than he can redeem, his credit goes down. The credit of a government is broken by precisely the same processes. The people have been taxed to raise the enormous amount of \$171,000,000 in the year just ended, and yet the government is running in debt. The payment for Alaska does not appear in the treasury statement for July; and, without that, the statement shows that the debt has been increased over \$13,000,000 in two months.

Let the taxpayers—after making all proper deductions for interest on the public debt, pensions, bounties, etc.—contrast the national expenses now with what they were under Buchanan's administration; \$171,000,000 a year against \$90,000,000. Why does gold go up? Study the figures, Jacobins, and answer.—Chicago Times.

There is said to be living in Winchester a man who is possessed of such a powerful memory that he is employed by the various benevolent societies to "remember the poor."

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first. Special notices 15 cents a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Marriages and deaths inserted gratuitously. Obituary notices ten cents per line. The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

The Josh Billings Papers.

He that will follow good advice, is a greater man than he that gives it.

It is human to err, but devilish to brag on it.

Blessed is he who has a big pile, and knows how to spend it.

The minds of the young are easily trained; it is hard work to get an old hop viny to travel a new pole.

I don't hanker after bad luck, but I had rather run the risk of it than trust to a much in the professions of men.

Just in proportion that a man is thankful to heaven, and his nabor, just in that proportion he is happy.

It is a dreadful fine thing to whip a young one just cunff, and not enny more. I take it that the spot iz lokated just where their pride ends and their luck begins.

Blessed iz them who have no eye for a key, nor are for a knot hole.

A man should learn tow be a good servant to himself before he iz fit to boss others.

The more exalted our stahun, the more conspicuous our virtues, just az a rich setting add- to the brilliancy of a jewel. Blessed are the single, for they can double at leizure.

If yu want to learn a child to steal out in the bundle, make him beg out uv yu evy thing yu give him.

There iz nothing so difskult for the best of us az tow get the approval of our own conscience.

Blessed iz he who can pocket abuse, and feel that it iz no disgrace to be bit by a dog.

Punishments, tew hit the spot, should be low, but red hot.

Happyness consists in being perfectly satisfied with what we hav got, and what we want got.

We are told that vicles takes wings and flies out of sight, and I have known them tew take the proprietor along with them.

Blessed iz the man who can eat hash with a clear conscience, for his heart must be full of pity.

I have seen those who were az full of all sorts of learning az the heavens are of wind; they are just the things to cut up into weather cocks.

If a man iz thoroughly satisfied with himself he will be very well satisfied with every body else.

"Blessed are the meek and lowly" (and very husky, too, if they don't git their noze pulled).

If death iz an evil, birth iz a greater one.

One of the fust-est scenes I ever listened to, waz two old maids waiting on one sick leechol.

I have take all the hard sledging ov this life, and make it four times az much, it waz't amount to the affliktons that men gile on to each other.

I think evy man and woman on earth ought tew wear on their hat-band these words, in large letters: "Lead us not into temptashun."

I never knew ennybody yet to get stung by hornets, who kept away from where they waz—it iz just so with bad luck.

Blessed iz he who has got a good wife and knows how to sail her.

The true definition ov aluxury iz sumthing that another feller haint got the stamps to buy.

Blessed iz he who always carries a big stone in his hand but never heaves her.

Pissmires on the level, are only insignificant, but when they get up on end and begin tew strut on 2 legs they are permanently ridiculous.

I never real the conick papers, dear Jessie, enny more than I would eat rye-bread when I am away from home.

Yu can judge of a man's religio, very well by hearing him talk, but yu cant judge of his piety by what he sez, enny more than yu can judge of his amount ov linen by the stick out of hiz collar and wristbands.

A medical student under examination, who was asked the different effects of heat and cold, replied:

"Heat expands and cold contracts."

"Quite right!" can you give me an example?"

"Yes sir; in summer, which is hot, the days are longer; but in winter which is cold, the days are shorter."

In Vermont, on a certain mounful occasion, a farmer who was sympathizing with his neighbor Jones on the death of his son said:

"You should remember, Mr. Jones, there is no loss with out somegain; John, you remember, was always a nonstrous ent!"

"I know that," responded the bereaved parent—"but to think he was laid up with rheumatism all winter, and died just in haying time is pretty tough, neighbor Jenkin! pretty tough!"

A sheet of copper and a sheet of zinc, buried two feet below the surface of the ground, having about four inches of earth between them, has been found to produce a suffiiently strong current of electricity to answer all purposes attained by jars and fluids. The discovery has been made by three gentlemen of Boliver, Tennessee, and promises to revolutionize the present mode of telegraphing.

Grand Opening

NEW GOODS

JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S

DRY GOODS

For the Spring and Summer Trade, which are being received daily, and consisting in part of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Dress Goods for Walking Suits, English, French and American Calico, Plain and Fancy Silks, Beautiful Grenadines, Laces and Embroideries.

A splendid lot of Black and Colored Alpacaes. A complete line of White Goods, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery.

Our stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

For Gentlemen's Wear, is very large and complete, and embraces everything new and fashionable.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,

In great variety.

HOOP SKIRTS!

New Styles and very Cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS,

AND

Magnificent Line of Fans

OUR GOODS ARE

Fresh & Direct from New York,

Which we will sell at the

Lowest Prices.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine. We know that we can suit purchasers in

PRICE, STYLE & QUALITY.

Respectfully,

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

April 23.

R. G. JEWELL & CO.

At the well known house of A. M. January of 50 years standing,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Com'sion Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Wool, Fishes, Bacon

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Street, (Corner Sixth) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WOULD especially call the attention of shippers to our facilities for attending to the Commission and Forwarding Business. Our Warehouses are

Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof.

Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in favor of our city. Our stock of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS

Of every description is complete, and can always

Duplicate Cincinnati Bills

For CASH, or thirty days to punctual customers. Agents for the Kentucky Salt Company. Save money and buy salt in Maysville.

Jan. 23-16.

HARDWARE!

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Wholesale House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ALL Goods bought direct from Manufacturers for cash. OUREXPENSES being so light enables us to sell goods lower than any Jobbing House West.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

Jan. 23

TINWARE!

HAVING purchased the stock of Tinware, &c., of Tenny, Power & Lloyd it is our intention to keep always on hand, in connection with our Hardware Store, a full stock of TIN, JAPANESE & SHEETIRON WARE

Stove Trimmings, &c.

Our Manufactory will be found over the Grocery Store of C. J. Clover in the third story. We have employed Mr. ED. POWER, a No. 1 workman, and are prepared to do all kinds of

Repairing.

Roofing, Guttering, &c.

On Short Notice, and on

REASONABLE TERMS.

WE are prepared to supply

Country Merchants,

Whose Tinware as cheap as they can buy the same in the cities.

HOFFMAN & CO.

April 30-16.

Louisville White Lime,

FOR WITENASS.

At A. VOIS.

Pure Apple Vinegar,

WARRANTED.

At A. VOIS.

At A. VOIS.

At A. VOIS.

At A. VOIS.

At A. VOIS.

N. C. O'CONNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CROCKER

AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Corner Court House Square and Maysville Street,

Mt. Sterling Ky.

His stock consists of the best choice Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES!

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, Ale,

Tea, Coffee,

Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrups, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, Star and Summer Candies, Bar Soap, Fancy Soap, Scented Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Coppers, Alums, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces, Nuts, Walnuts, Raisins, Blackberries, Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Brooms, Bed Cords, Ropes,

Kanawha and Table Salt,

Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

FLOUR & MEAL,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and

Queenware,

WAXES & COTTONS,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candles, Cans, and various other articles in his line, which goods having been selected with care and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

With many thanks to the public of Maysville and the surrounding country for their liberal patronage in the past year, he hopes by fair and honest dealing and by courteous attention to all orders, to merit a continuance of their favors.

M. C. O'CONNELL,

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1888.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous. Incurable cases of scrofulous disease, where the system is not saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and diseases, which were considered incurable, have been rapidly and completely cured by the Sarsaparilla.

Scrofulous disease is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. One of its most insidious and dangerous effects is its tendency to destroy the system, and to destroy the system, it is necessary to destroy the system.

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THE

MT. STERLING MILLS.

BEING completed, competent millers employed, are now in good running order. The machinery is of the best, and latest patterns, and having secured all the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

And conveniences, we are enabled to accommodate our friends without detention. We keep always on hand the very best quality of

Flour and Meal for Sale.

ALSO, SHORTS AND BRAN.

Will purchase

WHEAT & CORN,

Or exchange Flour and Meal for same.

By diligence and close attention to business, we hope to receive a goodly portion of public patronage.

MICALLEF, WINN & CO.

P.S.—For the present we will only grind three days in each week,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

Apr. 2-16.

M. W. & CO.

A. T. WOOD.

J. P. NELSON.

NEW

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE FIRM.

Will be pleased to have a partnership with the name and style of

Wood & Nelson,

Would respectfully inform the public that they have made arrangements to increase their stock, by the addition of

New & Elegant Buggies,

HARNESS, and RIDGES for the spring trade, which they will have at reasonable rates. Horses taken in for hire, by day, week or month, and carefully attended to by experienced drivers. Travelers arriving at any hour of the day or night can have their stock promptly taken care of. Mr. A. T. Wood takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and trusts that they will extend their kindness to the new firm.

A. T. WOOD,

J. P. NELSON.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 20, 1888-ly.

Hardware

MAIN STREET,

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

JOUETT & BEAN,

(DEKLEY & JOUETT'S OLD STAND)

HAVING entered into copartnership in the Hardware business, would respectfully invite the attention of the people of Montgomery and surrounding counties to their large and superior stock now on hand and daily receiving. Our line of Hardware is complete, comprising in part of the following:

IRON, STEEL,

NAILS, RINGS,

LOCKS, SPADES,

SHOVELS, HOES,

CROSS-CUT SAWS,

ANES, &c., &c.

Which we warrant the best. Our stock of Stoves comprises every variety and quality.

KNIVES,

FORKS,

TABLE SPOONS,

TEA SPOONS,

SOUP SPOONS,

SAUCE SPOONS,

CARVING KNIVES

In the way of cutlery our stock is large and complete, embracing

FINE PEN KNIVES,

FINE POCKET KNIVES,

SHEARS, CLIPPERS,

RA